

TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45

DECEMBER 21, 1933

No. 16

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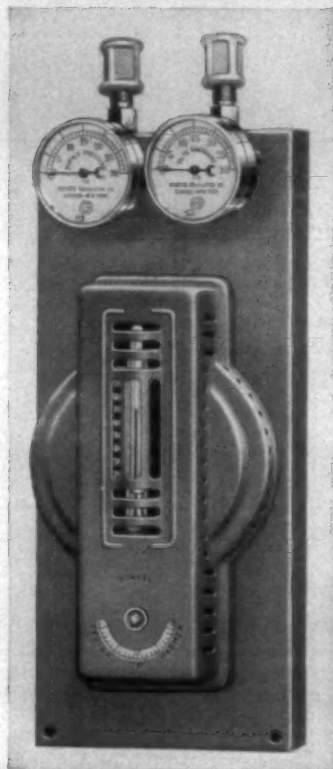
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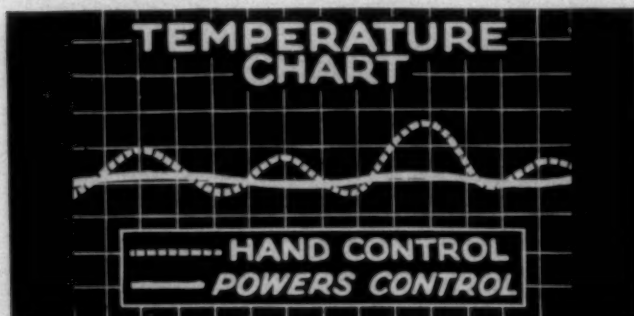
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45—No. 16

DECEMBER 21, 1933

Controlled Production for Textile Mills

THE present plan for controlled textile production, made compulsory through the Code Authority, is one of the most important matters ever considered in the industry.

The initial step was taken when a general curtailment of 25 per cent in December was made mandatory upon all mills operating under the cotton textile code. This action was favorably received in the industry and is already being credited with having a strengthening effect upon the market.

Following the order for industry-wide curtailment for December, it has become accepted in the trade that future control of production will be brought about by group action. The combed yarn mills have already asked that production be limited to 48 hours weekly during January and February. This request will in all probability be granted.

HOSIERY MILLS CURTAIL

At the request of the hosiery industry, the hosiery mills, beginning this week, will by order of the administration, operate three days weekly, two shifts of eight hours each, for a period of five weeks. The curtailment will be extended for an additional three weeks if it appears desirable at the end of the first five weeks.

Following a hearing in Washington, the following program of operation for the hosiery mills was ordered by General Hugh Johnson of NRA.

"A code of fair competition for the hosiery industry was approved by the President of the United States on August 26, 1933. An application having been made by the hosiery code authority, pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I of the National Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, and pursuant to Section 3 (E) of Article IX of said code, for certain temporary changes of Article IV of said code, the deputy administrator having submitted a report and findings recommending the granting of my approval of such temporary changes, which changes are to be in accordance with the following proposals:

"1. Hosiery knitting operations shall be curtailed for the period of five consecutive weeks beginning with the week of Monday, December 18, 1933.

"2. The curtailment of knitting operations shall be equivalent to at least a 40 per cent reduction from the maximum weekly shift and machine hours permitted under Article IV, Sections 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the hosiery code.

"3. The curtailment shall be effected by a reduction of the maximum weekly knitting shift hours from 40 hours. Such 24-hour shift shall be distributed into three days a week of eight hours each, such days to be Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Where the code provides for a maximum weekly shift of less than 40 hours, the curtailment shall reduce such hours by at least 40 per cent.

"4. A plant may distribute its allowed 24 knitting hours a week for each shift in any manner, other than that prescribed in paragraph 3, provided it does not conduct knitting operations on Saturday, or exceed two shifts of eight hours each in any one day.

"5. A plant which elects to distribute its curtailed weekly knitting hours in a manner other than that prescribed in provision 3, shall record with the hosiery code authority the specific method of distribution of hours put into effect by it.

"In all cases where a plant does not file with the hosiery code authority evidence that it is distributing its hours by any method other than that prescribed in paragraph 3, it shall be deemed to be operating under the method prescribed in paragraph 3.

"6. Every hosiery plant shall post conspicuously in its knitting departments its schedule of knitting hours under the form of curtailment which is in effect in the plant, together with a copy of this order.

"7. No curtailment of knitting operations shall apply to the knitting of infants' goods, in view of the fact that the manufacture of such goods is especially active during the season covered by the proposed period of curtailment.

"8. On or before January 17, 1934, the hosiery code authority shall submit to the administrator a report on the effect of the first four weeks of the curtailment. After consideration of such report, the administrator may extend the period of curtailment for an additional period of not to exceed three weeks, if, in his judgment, such extension is desirable.

"9. Where a plant believes that the immediate circumstances in its case are such that an undue hardship will result to it from the prescribed curtailment, such plant may petition the code authority for an exemption therefrom and shall submit to the code authority the essential facts and documents, in properly attested form, to support its petition.

"The code authority shall consider and investigate the facts submitted, and shall take appropriate action thereon. Pending disposition of such petition, the plant shall comply with this order. The petitioner may appeal to the administrator from the decision of the code authority.

"Now, therefore, I, Hugh S. Johnson, administrator for industrial recovery, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the executive order of July 15, 1933, and otherwise, do hereby order that the foregoing temporary changes of Article IV shall become effective on and after Monday, December 18, 1933."

PRINT CLOTH MERCHANTS WANT FULL TIME

At a meeting in New York, sales agents for the print cloth mills, acting as a group of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, recommended that print cloth mills continue on the 80-hour week during January and that the question of production for February and

(Continued on Page 5)

Recent Developments in Textile Finishing

THE post-war period has been one of remarkable activity in providing new products and new processes for the finishing of textile materials. This is due, to a considerable extent, to the present-day necessity, governed by reasons of economy, for conducting intensive research on the utilization of by-products in the chemical industry. This research brought to light many products of interest to the textile trades and it was quickly recognized that in the finishing of textiles lay a neglected field which would amply repay cultivation, and latterly research has been specifically directed to that end.

We see, therefore, that the majority of recent discoveries of this nature has originated, not within the industry itself, but from outside and nearly every branch of finishing has benefited in one direction or another. In spite of the very considerable progress which has been made there are still an enormous number of problems which require solution and we see again, as has been proved many times in recent years, that it is not only the new industries where progress can be made rapidly but our ever-increasing scientific knowledge can be equally well applied even to old established processes and with similar benefit.

A characteristic feature of this development is the enormous number of textile chemical products, over a thousand, excluding dyestuffs, which are actually on the market for use in various finishing processes. These products are designed either to effect simplification in a process or to produce improved, or in some instances, entirely new results on various textile materials. It is significant to find that in spite of some increased cost resulting through their use, many of them have become definitely part and parcel of hitherto long-established operations, and this during a time of intense depression in the textile trades.

The introduction of sulphonated or sulphated fatty alcohols as detergents is one of the most outstanding post-war discoveries in the textile industry. Sulphonation has, in recent years, played a most important part in the preparation of new products for application to textiles. Thus the sulphonation of castor oil provided a soluble type of oil suitable for many finishing processes but which possessed no detergent power and which was not stable to hard water or to metallic salts. The introduction of more highly sulphonated products such as Avirol AH (Böme) and Prestabit Oil V (I.G.) was a considerable advance, as these products possessed a very high resistance to hard water and metallic salts and could actually be used in heavy Epsom Salt finishes as softening agents. Monopole Soap (I.G.)—a polyricinoleic acid type was another notable advance in the same direction. In 1931, the I.G. introduced Igepon A which is a sulphonated fatty alcohol and about the same time similar products, Gardinols (Böme) were put on the market. These compounds not only possessed excellent resistance to hard water and metallic salts but in addition possessed an extremely powerful detergent effect, being suitable for washing and scouring all types of textile materials. The discovery of these products will probably revolutionize many textile processes and as their unique properties become more widely known and appreciated, their extended use in the textile industries becomes assured.

A large number of these detergents are already on the market, the most important of which are Igepon A and T (I.G.), Gardinol R and CA (Böhme), Lissapol A (I.C.I.)

and the Sulphonated Lorol and Ocenol (Deut. Hydriewerke). Few, if any, of these products are pure compounds but are probably mixtures of sulphonated alcohols of similar type.

The sulphonated fatty alcohols possess the following properties. In addition to being powerful washing and cleansing agents, they are unaffected by acids and alkalis and can be used in hard water, their calcium and magnesium salts being soluble. They give neutral solutions and do not tend to become rancid. They do not readily felt wool during scouring and they can be safely left in material which is to be subsequently dyed as they do not resist the dyestuff or form scum in the bath but on the contrary exert a penetrating and equalizing effect on the dyeing.

In view of these properties, the sulphonated fatty alcohols are being extensively employed in scouring, particularly woolen materials and artificial silks. Some of them are also sufficiently stable to be used in the kier when boiling cotton.

In wool scouring, the facts, that these products possess little tendency to felt the material, that they can be used in hard water and possess no objectionable feature if left in the material, are definitely in their favor and account considerably for their popularity. When dyeing artificial silk their resistance to hard water, freedom from alkali, and their high detergent power allows the material to be processed less severely and in fact dyeing and scouring can often be carried out in the same bath. The material is also given a soft handle which makes the process of additional interest. In the cotton industry their application is also extensive and as an addition to the kier they possess remarkable stability and give an improved white which allows of a milder bleaching treatment, their presence in the cloth not interfering with the subsequent chemicking.

The introduction of these compounds is too recent to allow us to state the exact role they will play in the textile industries, but the extent to which they have been already adopted is sufficient indication that their definite establishment as one of the most important of textile chemicals is only a matter of time.

Another class of compounds which has become definitely established in the textile industry is that of wetting agents. The use of soap and alkalis as wetting and emulsifying agents dates back to early history, while a more modern development is the use of sulphonated oils for similar purposes. The part which these substances played in the wet treatment of fibres was little understood and even at the present time, in spite of the large amount of research work which has been carried out, much remains to be discovered.

The value of a serviceable wetting agent in the textile trades is evident to all those who have had experience of them. All engaged in the textile industries are aware of the expense, both in time and money, involved in preparing textiles for various wet-treatments and ensuring that they are thoroughly wetted. This wetting is a preliminary to scouring, bleaching, dyeing and to many finishing processes. The use of wetting agents considerably reduces the time necessary for these operations, reduces the temperature at which they can be carried out, and, by producing a cleaner and more thoroughly wetted material,

reduces the amount of agent used in the subsequent process.

During the past few years a number of wetting agents of exceptional power and exceptional value have been introduced which are quite different from soap and other old forms of wetting agents. The products on the market may be roughly divided into three main classes. There is first the type represented by Nekal BX (I.G.)—an alkylated naphthalene—sulphonic acid, and Permal W (I.C.I.), Invadene N (S.C.I.) and others; secondly, the type of highly sulphonated oil or fatty compounds such as Prestabit Oil V (I.G.) and Avirol AH (Böhme), and thirdly, a number of getting agents are being used for special purposes as for use with mercerizing liquors such as Permal MERC (I.C.I.), Mercerol (Sandoz), etc., which are mostly phenolic compounds.

In order, correctly, to appreciate the value of these agents, their definite limitation must be recognized. They act either by increasing the speed of wetting, by ensuring greater uniformity of treatment or by giving better penetration of the liquid and one or other of these factors is the main reason for using a wetting agent. They may have an indirect bearing upon other processes but, strictly speaking, this is quite incidental, and one or other of these considerations is of extreme value from the economic point of view or from the point of view of obtaining results.—*Journal of Textile Institute.*

(Continued next week)

Controlled Production for Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 3)

March be considered later. The group is also anxious that adequate statistical information be collected for use as a basis in determining the extent of operations in the future. This action is the first by any group in making definite recommendations of particular types of fabrics. The recommendation of the group will be submitted to the mills, and if approved by producers, would be in turn submitted to the Code Authority and the Administrator. The action taken by the print cloth sellers is not final or authoritative, but is merely a recommendation to the mills.

In other groups, problems in connection with production budgeting have arisen and were discussed last week. Sheetings under the current set-up are divided into Classes A, B and C for goods up to 40 inches wide. There have been some suggestions of merging groups where equipment is interchangeable as between fabrics, and it was stated that it is a simple matter to change from Class A to B, B to C, or C to print cloths. The objection to merging groups, however, is that market conditions frequently vary widely. Print cloths may be well sold, and some classes of sheetings heavily stocked, and market demand for print cloths may be large, while some sheetings are not wanted.

The problem of budgeting fancy goods production was one which some considered insoluble. It was said that fancy goods are virtually never made for stock, so that the problem of overproduction rarely exists. In semi-fancy cloths, it was said that while such goods as piques, seersuckers and possibly waffle cloths might occasionally be accumulated, mills are sensitive to changes in demand and run off a particular type as soon as demand wanes.

The foregoing information is cited as an example of the form production control that will likely be instituted in the industry. It involves numerous problems that must be worked out in fairness to all concerned and will doubtless continue to receive a great deal of consideration from every branch of the industry.

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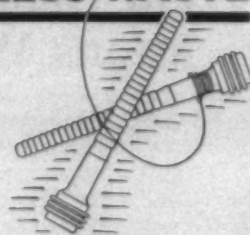
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Attendance At Greensboro Meeting

Among those who registered for the meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association at Greensboro, on December 9th, were the following:

Lack of space prevented the publication of the list with the report of the meeting.

Adams, W. H., Loom Expert, Karastan Rug Co., Leaksville, N. C.
Andrews, L. V., Supt., Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.
Anderson, S. T., Asst. Supt., Draper American & W. W. Sheeting, Draper, N. C.
Armfield, R. H., Supt., White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Atkisson, L. C., President, Textile Specialty Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Bangle, James, Supt., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Batchelor, Salesman, Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Bingham, Sam, Slasher Second Hand, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
Bowe, M. L., Thomas Mills Co., High Point, N. C.
Boyd, Elmer E., Second Hand, American Warehouse, Spray, N. C.
Bradford, J. B. Weaver, Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.
Bradwell, J. F., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Riverside Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.
Childress, H. L., Weaving Second Hand, Consolidated Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
Childress, J. T., Sec. Carding and Spinning, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
Collins, Andrew, Section Hand, Bedspread Mill, Leaksville, N. C.
Cone, Herman, Treas., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Craven, Jesse, Asst. Supt., Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.
Craven, R. K., Weaver, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
Crowder, J. H., Second Hand, Bedspread Mill, Leaksville, N. C.
Creech, A. D., Night Supt., Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.
Cripeier, W. L., Jr., Karastan Mills, Leaksville, N. C.
Davis, Jesse, Section Fixer, Consolidated Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
Dobbins, G. W., Asst. Supt., Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Dodson, Percy Q., Loom Fixer, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Draper, N. C.
Dodson, E. W., Second Hand Carding, Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Driskill, Carl, Supply Clerk, Consolidated Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
Dunn, J. F., Overseer Carding, Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Edwards, J. A., Machinist, American Warehouse, Spray, N. C.
Ellis, Ralph L., Overseer Blanket Weaving, Draper American Mill, Draper, N. C.
Foster, R. H., Slasher Foreman, Consolidated Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.

(Continued on Page 8)

40-Hour Week for Carded Yarn Mills in January and February

OPERATIONS of carded yarn mills will be limited to 48 hours per week during January and February, it was announced by George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and chairman of the Code authority.

It was also announced that printing machinery will be curtailed by 25 per cent during January.

Text of the new orders follows:

"Pursuant to the recommendation of the Cotton Textile Code Authority under Section VI of the cotton textile code, approved by the Administrator December 1, 1933, providing for procedure for temporary changes in the limitation of hours of operation of productive machinery to meet particular conditions arising in particular groups of the industry:

"It is required that, for a period of 60 days from January 1, 1934, spinning spindles in the industry, wherever located, operating on the production of any type of carded yarns for sale as such (such spindles comprising the productive machinery of the carded yarn group of the industry) shall not be operated in excess of 48 hours each in any week during such period, provided that such period may be shortened by the Code Authority with the concurrence of the Government representative thereon, or that such restriction of hours of operation may likewise be reduced at any time during the period as changing conditions may warrant; and provided further that during the period when such temporary limitation is in effect, no weaving mill, combed yarn mill or knitting mill shall operate spindles in the production of any type of carded yarn for sale as such which were not employed in spinning carded yarn for such sale at some time during the 90 days prior to December 1, 1933."

PRINTING MACHINE ORDER

"Pursuant to the recommendation of the Cotton Textile Code Authority under Section VI of the cotton textile code approved by the Administrator December 1, 1933, providing for temporary changes in the limitation of hours of operation of productive machinery to meet particular conditions arising in particular groups of the industry:

"It is required that, for the month of January, printing machinery shall not operate for more than 75 per cent of the hours otherwise permitted by the cotton textile code, provided that such period may be shortened by the code authority with the concurrence of the Government representative thereon, or that such restrictions of hours of operation may likewise be reduced at any time during the period as changing conditions may warrant."

CARDED YARN TRADE PRACTICES

Trade practices governing the merchandising of carded cotton yarn, effective January 1, 1934, were established as follows:

"1. Definitions.

"(a) 'Spinning mill' is any manufacturer spinning carded cotton yarn to be sold as such, whether selling with or without the employment of a selling agent.

"(b) 'Selling agent' is any person, whether known as a commission house, yarn merchant or otherwise, who sells carded cotton yarn in the relation of an agent for a spinning mill, who receives a commission for his services, assumes the obligation of effecting sales in the interest of

the spinning mill and guarantees the account of the purchaser, the mill being the principal in all transactions and being furnished with the names of all prospective purchasers when sales negotiations are opened, the guarantee of performance of the contract being a matter for special agreement between the spinning mill and the selling agent.

"(c) 'Commission' is the sum paid or allowed to an agent for his services to a spinning mill in the sale of carded cotton yarn.

"(d) 'Broker' is one who brings together spinning mills and purchasers and receives, on each transaction which the mill completes by delivery, a brokerage fee on the price of the order, but does not guarantee the account.

"(e) 'Purchaser' is anyone who buys carded cotton yarn for his own account or for that of an affiliate or subsidiary or parent organization.

"2. Spinning mills shall furnish duly certified reports each week to the statistical bureau of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., 320 Broadway, New York City, of all sales of carded cotton yarn during the week immediately prior (except sales made through selling agents), stating some by date of order, quantity and descriptions of yarn, delivery specifications, price to be paid, and terms of sale. Selling agents shall file similar reports as to all sales made on behalf of spinning mills. Statistical reports shall be issued weekly by the institute to all spinners and selling agents summarizing such statistical information received.

"3. No spinning mill, selling directly, shall make any price to a purchaser or any allowance to a purchaser in the guise of commission, brokerage, dealer's discount or fee, either directly or indirectly, or by any secret rebate, advantage, inducement, compensation, or otherwise, by which any purchaser shall, in effect pay a less price than the price which such spinning mill would quote if dealing through selling agents. Commission shall be paid only to bona fide selling agents registered as such with the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc.

"4. No selling agent shall, directly or indirectly, by way of commission, discount, fee, secret rebate, advantage, inducement, compensation, gift or otherwise, split or divide with or pass on to the purchaser the commission or any part thereof which he receives from the spinning mill.

"5. Selling agents shall not, directly or indirectly, whether through a subsidiary or an affiliate or otherwise, buy stocks of carded yarn for their own account or for that of a subsidiary or affiliate or parent organization, engage in short selling or guaranteeing prices against decline; but a selling agent may sell for his own account any yarn which he may be required to take over by reason of his guarantee of a purchaser's account or contract.

"5. No spinning mill shall, either directly or through a selling agent, guarantee prices against decline, or directly or indirectly abate prices on unfinished contracts, except to the extent that costs are affected by subsequent Governmental action.

"6. No spinning mill shall, either directly or through a selling agent, grant to any purchaser on any sale of any type of carded yarn sold as such more favorable terms of

(Continued on Page 18)



Our Christmas tree is filled with many of the items needed to help make the New Year more successful and prosperous for you.

To our friends in the Textile Industry, our most cordial Christmas greetings and thanks for their expressions of confidence and good will.

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Attendance At Greensboro Meeting

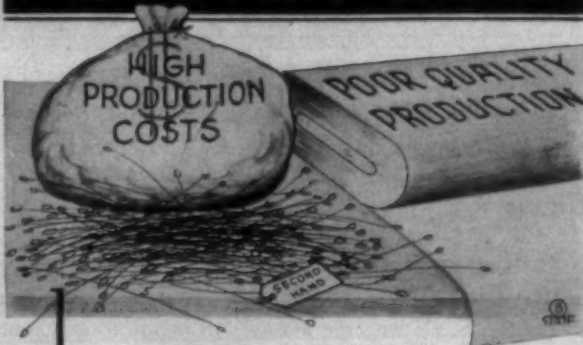
(Continued from Page 6)

- Freeman, W. G., Overseer Carding, Mill No. 2, Highland Cot. Mill, High Point, N. C.
Frye, J. O., Asst. Weaver, Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.
Funderburk, E. L., Asst. Overseer Spinning, Draper American Mill, Draper, N. C.
Gallaher, Foreman Carding, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Draper, N. C.
Gammon, Wm. E., Overseer Weaving, Riverside Cotton Mill, Danville, Va.
Garner, Lexie, Second Hand, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Gibson, W. H., Jr., Asst. Mgr., Mansfield Mills, Lumberton, N. C.
Goings, J. H., Carder and Spinner, Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va.
Grant, L. L., Overseer Spinning, Highland Mills, High Point, N. C.
Hammer, S. B., Overseer Cloth Room, Consolidated Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
Harder, R. W., Third Hand, Con. Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
Harris, L. C., Night Overseer Spinning, White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Harte, Nelson N., Carder and Spinner, Martinsville Cotton Mill, Martinsville, Va.
Hayden, M. W., Master Mechanic, American Warehouse, Spray, N. C.
Higgins, R. H., Overseer Spinning, Pomona Mills, Pomona, N. C.
Hill, D. H., Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Huffman, Roy, Loom Fixer, Con. Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
Humbert, W. F., Res. Engineer, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C.
Jennings, W. J., Carder and Spinner, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
Kallam, T. L., Second Hand, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Kaiser, C. J., Sec. Hand, Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va.
Killette, W. P., Loom Fixer, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
Kincaid, W. F., Sec. Hand Carding, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Koontz, B. W., Bedsread Mill, Leaksville, N. C.
Lambert, W. H., Sec. Hand, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Lassiter, C. T., Salesman, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Lee, B. F., Master Mechanic, Karastan Rug Mill, Spray, N. C.
McBride, N. A., American Warehouse, Spray, N. C.
McCombs, J. V., Randolph Mfg. Co., Franklinville, N. C.
McDonald, Glenn, Sec. Hand Beaming and Slashing, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
McFetters, Geo. A., Mgr., Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Maultsby, Ralph C., Sou. Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
May, A. E., Asst. Overseer Dyeing, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
May, G. H., Dyer, Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Moreland, Overseer Spinning, White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Morgan, W. B., Weaver 2nd Shift, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.

Nelson, Thomas, Dean of Textile School, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Nelson, Thomas H., Second Hand, Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.
 Newton, J. O., Gen. Overseer, Wearwell Sheeting and Draper American, Draper, N. C.
 Nash, Cicero F., Overseer Weaving, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Orrell, J. V., Foreman, American Warehouse, Spray, N. C.
 Parrot, Clifton J., Pattern Man, Riverside Cotton Mill, Danville, Va.
 Patterson, Everett, Sec. Hand Slasher, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Perry, J. E., Foreman Weaving, Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va.
 Philip, Robert W., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Phillips, C. F., Asst. Supt. Night, Revolution Cotton Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Price, W. A., Overseer Spinning No. 2, Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.
 Randolph, W. J., Sec. Hand, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
 Robeson, Robert, Loom Fixer, Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va.
 Ruhland, J. F., Sec. Hand. Con. Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
 Sawyer, S. E., Overseer Finishing, White Oak, Greensboro, N. C.
 Scoles, J. P., Carder, White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
 Scott, John D., Overseer Spinning, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Short, D. F., Overseer Weaving, Con. Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
 Scott, Herman, Second Hand Spinning, Proximity Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Scott, John F., Reidsville, N. C.
 Simpson, J. A., Overseer Spinning, Randolph Mfg. Co., Franklinville, N. C.
 Sink, David E., Spinning Room, Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
 Starnes, Roy E., Overseer Spinning, Con. Tex. Corp., Burlington, N. C.
 Steele, John R., Weaver, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.
 Steinback, E. O., Mgr., Con. Tex. Corp., Burlington, N. C.
 Sumpter, James E., Second Hand. Con. Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
 Sumner, L. C., Foreman Carding, Sheeting Mill, Draper, N. C.
 Taylor, W. C., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Tenney, E. W., Supply, Karastan Rug Mill, Leaksville, N. C.
 Thomas, Ben C., Rep., Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomas, J. O., Personnel Dir., Carolina Cot. & Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C.
 Tuttle, R. H., Karastan Rug Mill, Leaksville, N. C.
 Wade, Ben, Night Overseer Weaving, Draper, N. C.
 Wadron, H. J., Sou. Sales Mgr., E. F. Houghton & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Ward, G. R., Supt., Highland Cot. Mill, High Point, N. C.
 Weaver, A. D., Loom Fixer, Lily Mill Silk Dept., Spray, N. C.
 Whipple, A. L., Salesman, Jos. Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Whitehead, C. G., Carder and Spinner, Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.

(Continued on Page 18)

The BUYER'S Column



The Expensiveness of Second Hand Equipment

by
Blackie

IN but few cases does a bargain pay. This is especially true as regards loom equipment. The very word "second hand" indicates "not up to standard"—a make-shift at the best.

This is forcefully brought out in connection with heddles.

You, nor the man who sells them to you, do not know definitely what usage *each individual* heddle has had—the kind of thread the eye has been subjected to—the individual condition of each heddle—whether the eye is perfect—whether rust spots are on them—whether slightly bent or out of shape—whether it is the same type heddle as the one next to it—etc., etc.

Heddles are designed for specific warp threads and the materials to be woven. Improvements are constantly being made, thereby assuring increased production—less seconds—lower production costs. Consequently by buying a second—you are *not* aiming at these three important objectives—you are defeating the basic principle of good business.

"Seconds" cost far more than new heddles in the long run.

Naturally, a "second" cannot give the service or the life of a new and properly designed heddle—therefore, production is reduced by the changing and replacing that naturally follows.

Time is lost by inspecting and assembling since the modern method of receiving heddles is on a convenient transfer bar.

The Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. with large modern plants in Philadelphia, Pa., and Greenville, S. C., supply all their flat steel heddles on the convenient shipping bars.

A loom is no better than its component parts. If the heddles, frames, or bars are inferior in any respect, the operator is delayed and interfered with.

New heddles carry a guarantee—second hand heddles cannot.

Every purchase should be made an investment—not a gamble. Buying anything second hand is a gamble—you might win—you probably will lose.

It is the difference between "buying" and "investing"—the difference between profit and loss.

PERSONAL NEWS

Zack L. Underwood is now overhauling spinning at the Peck Manufacturing Company, Warrenton, N. C.

C. R. Tompkins has been promoted from fixer to night overseer carding, Morris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

T. G. Gray, formerly night overseer spinning, Lonsdale Mills, Seneca, S. C., is now day overseer spinning, Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

F. Gordon Cobb, general manager of the Springs Mills, Lancaster, S. C., won the annual fall handicap golf tournament at the Charlotte Country Club.

Thomas Williams has been appointed cotton grader for the Industrial Mills, Rock Hill, S. C. He succeeds the late Hamilton Cutts.

L. Cooper Smith, agent for the Columbia (S. C.) unit of Mount Vernon-Woodberry Company, has been elected president of the Columbia Y. M. C. A.

P. D. Summey, of Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, is now master mechanic at Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.

Taylor R. Durham, formerly a banker of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been elected secretary of the recently organized Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association and will open headquarters in Charlotte early in the year.

Richard Ferguson, president and treasurer of the Ferguson Gear Company, Gastonia, N. C., has been put in charge of the administration of the code for the gear industry in the Southern States.

Friends of W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, will regret to learn that his father, H. L. McLaurine, of Lynnville, Tenn., is seriously ill. Secretary McLaurine left Charlotte for Lynnville on Monday.

E. O. Steinbach has resigned as division manager of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, at Burlington, N. C., to become secretary and treasurer of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C. He was elected to fill the unexpired term of Y. E. Smith, who recently resigned on account of poor health. Mr. Smith served with this mill for 45 years.

J. O. Williams has been appointed superintendent of the Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C. R. T. LeGrand, who has been superintendent since 1914, and treasurer and manager since 1924, will continue in those positions. Mr. Williams recently resigned as superintendent of Gastonia Thread Yarn Mill. He has previously served as superintendent with one of the Tanner group at Spindale and was later superintendent of the mills at Green River and Brevard, N. C.

C. W. Strobar, of Charlotte, who has been connected with the cotton business over a long term of years, is now connected with the cotton department of the well known brokerage firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., of New York, and is calling on Southern mills for this company. For the past several years Mr. Strobar has been conducting Strobar's Cotton Information Bureau and acting as special cotton correspondent for a number of trade papers. News of his new connection is received with much interest.

John H. Mason, of Gastonia, N. C., has been appointed a member of the Southern sales force of the Victor Ring Traveler Company.

I. B. Covington, superintendent and vice-president of the Wade Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro, N. C., has also been elected president and treasurer of the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C. He will continue his duties at Wadesboro, dividing his time between the two mills.

At Pee Dee he succeeds George P. Entwistle, who recently resigned as president and treasurer, but who will continue as assistant treasurer.

Mr. Covington began mill work at the Roberdel Mills No. 1, Rockingham. He was later with the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C. Later he was superintendent of three mills for A. B. Rhyne, of Mount Holly, and then served for ten years as superintendent of Florence Mills, Forest City. In 1923 he organized and built the Wade Manufacturing Company, which he has very successfully managed since that time.

Rayon Weavers Code Subcommittee

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announced in behalf of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the Code Authority, that G. Edward Buxton, of Providence, R. I.; Robert E. Henry, of Greenville, S. C.; Percy S. Howe, Jr., of New York City; J. Spencer Love, of Burlington, N. C.; Seabury Stanton, of New Bedford, Mass., and Charles Walcott, of Boston, Mass., have been appointed as a sub-committee of the Code Authority for the rayon weaving branch of the industry.

D. B. Coltrane 91 on Christmas Day

Concord, N. C.—On December 25th, D. B. Coltrane, textile executive, banker and one of Concord's most distinguished citizens, will celebrate his 91st birthday.

Among the business activities in which Mr. Coltrane is engaged are: President of the Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Works, and vice-president of the Locke Cotton Mills, both of Concord; president and treasurer of the Norwood Manufacturing Company, Norwood, N. C.; a director of the J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company, of Bynum, N. C.; president of the Concord National Bank. He has served as chairman of the board of stewards of

American Cyanamid Buys Md. Chemical

The American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation on December 1st acquired the Maryland Chemical Company, of Baltimore, Md., which, under the direction of Samuel M. Leidy, as vice-president and general manager, will be operated as a subsidiary of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation. The Maryland Chemical Company specializes in the sale of mineral acids, alkalies, alums, phosphate of soda, ammonia, silicate of soda, Glauber's salt, and other chemicals, in the Baltimore territory, including Washington, D. C.

Johnson to Succeed R. E. Buck

Frank W. Johnson, of Greensboro, N. C., a member of the Southern sales staff of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., providence, R. I., has been promoted to the position of Southern manager, succeeding the late Robert E. Buck, of Charlotte. For the present Mr. Johnson will remain

in Greensboro, but later will probably make headquarters at the Southern offices in Charlotte, N. C.

Harold E. Buck, of Atlanta, Robert E. Buck, Jr., of Greenville, and R. A. Singleton, of Dallas, Tex., will continue to represent the company in their respective territories.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., manufacturers of chemicals, have for years done a large business with Southern mills, the late Mr. Buck having been in charge of this territory over a long period of years.

Textile and Rayon Markets More Stabilized

Weekly data covering the activities of the textile industry during November indicate that the market appears to be more stabilized, giving rise to the belief that a slow upward trend of business will be underway by the first of the new year, says the current issue of the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

The unadjusted index of November rayon deliveries, which is based on actual shipments, shows a further decline from the peak delivery month of last May, states the publication. Because of the fact that a large part of this recent decrease was purely seasonal, the seasonally adjusted deliveries index actually showed a small increase over the October index.

The November unadjusted index, adds the publication, reflects not only a normal seasonal decline, but also a further reduction in yarn-taking by fabricators, so that their stocks of yarn on hand as well as their grey goods may be reduced to reasonable proportions. Producers' yarn commitments for the early months of 1934 are fairly well taken up, although the situation appears spotty. Part of this yarn was ordered for next year as a semi-speculation so as to avoid a possible price rise and also on the misconceived theory that by thus ordering yarn in advance a potential compensating tax on rayon would some way or other be avoided.

Rayon Patent Suit Is Settled

Tubize Chatillon Corporation, through its president, J. E. Bassill, has announced settlement of the suits pending against Industrial Rayon Corporation in the United States District Court at Wilmington, Del., under U. S. Patents 1,725,742 and 1,875,894 pertaining to the delustering of rayon by use of pigments.

Although no details were available, it is understood that the settlement involves complete acquiescence in the validity of both patents and an agreement for future operations by Industrial Rayon Corporation under a royalty arrangement.

OBITUARY

W. F. DOGGETT

Cowpens, S. C.—W. F. Doggett, superintendent of the Cowpens Mills for the past 14 years, died suddenly at his home here last Wednesday morning. He had gone to work as usual, but complained of feeling badly and died within a short time after returning home.

Mr. Doggett, who was 63 years old, was regarded as one of the leading superintendents in this section and had long been interested in civic and fraternal affairs here. He is survived by his wife, three sons, Charles, of Greensboro, N. C., James L., of Greenville, and Oscar Doggett, of High Point, and five daughters. Sixteen grandchildren also survive.

Funeral services were conducted here.

LOOM PICK COUNTERS

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for strenuous
Textile Service



PRODUCTIMETER LOOM PICK COUNTERS perform so satisfactorily because they are designed specifically for the requirements of Textile production ... accurate, practical, strong, reliable ... assuring long, trouble-free service.

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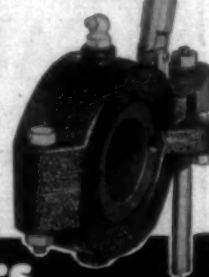
DURANT MFG. CO.

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

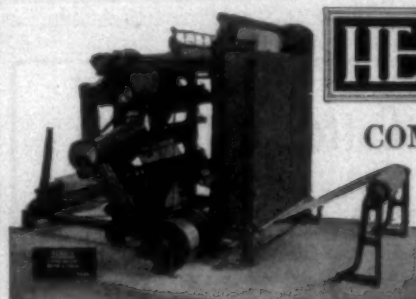
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Loom Pick
Counter



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1879



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AND
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*a quarter century behind
your warping, winding,
and weaving departments?*

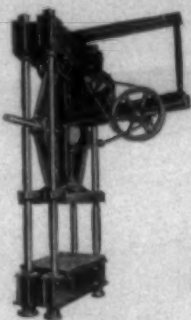
In nearly 50% of textile plants the same methods are employed in the clothroom today that were popular a quarter century ago. Yet clothroom wastes, which chiefly take the place of payroll, often amount to hundreds of dollars a month and in a year or so too many times the cost of Hermas combination brush and shears. These machines will cut your trimming, cleaning, burling and inspecting costs. They will end singeing and hand work. They will remove strings, nibs, leaf motes and trash at 50 to upwards of 90 yards a minute.

Now that the NRA has doubled and tripled clothroom costs, it will pay you to get details on mechanizing your clothroom. Write today for full details.

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Sale of Cotton Mill Stock

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Courthouse at Spartanburg, South Carolina, on the 8th day of January, 1934, at 12:30 P. M. on that day, its entire holding of the stock of Riverdale Mills, Enoree, South Carolina, consisting of four thousand seven hundred sixty-four (4,764) shares of common stock and five thousand one hundred twenty-six (5,126) shares of preferred stock of said Company.

The successful bidder will be required to pay fifty per cent (50%) of the purchase price in cash at the time and place of the sale, twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the purchase price one year from the date of sale at Bankers Trust Company, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., and twenty-five per cent (25%) two years from the date of sale at Bankers Trust Company, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. The seller will accept the purchaser's negotiable promissory notes bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. (4%) per annum from the date of sale for the deferred payments, such notes to be secured by a pledge of the purchased stock, as more particularly set forth in the terms of sale.

For any further information regarding the stock of Riverdale Mills and the terms of sale (to be read at the time and place of sale) kindly address Donald Comer, Esq., No. 58 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

This 11th day of December, 1933.

Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company

BY DONALD COMER, PRESIDENT.

Balfour Mill Overseers Have Annual Dinner

The annual dinner of the operating executives of the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C., and their wives, was held in their Community House at 7 o'clock last Saturday night.

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, president of the Balfour Mills, presided and seated with him at the head table were three of his grandsons, Joe, Tom and Pierce Smyth, all of whom are connected with the Balfour Mills.

Prior to the meal the guests were entertained by negro spirituals sung by the choir of the Colored Baptist Church of Hendersonville. They had splendid voices and made such a hit with one number, "Hand Me Down," that Captain Smyth requested them to sing it a second time.

W. Ed Hammond, superintendent of the Balfour Mills, said the invocation and a delightful meal was served by one of the groups of Church women.

After the meal Captain Smyth made a short talk to his people, telling them about the NRA and conditions and explaining that such curtailment as is to be put into effect, was under Government order and for the purpose of co-operating in the recovery program.

Captain Smyth then introduced David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, who delivered the address.

Mr. Clark reviewed the history of the ancestors of the cotton mill operatives of the South and the growth of the textile industry in this section.

He told the mill employees that they came of the best and purest blood in the United States today and that for several hundred years their ancestors had been engaged in textile manufacturing in this country and in Europe.

After the dinner those present crowded about Captain Smyth to express the love and esteem in which he seemed to be held by all, and he seemed to be able to call almost every man and woman by his or her name. He said that most of the employees had followed him from Pelzer to Balfour and that in many cases the fathers and grandfathers had worked for him at Pelzer.

The operating executives of the Balfour Mills look forward every year to the annual dinner with Captain Smyth.

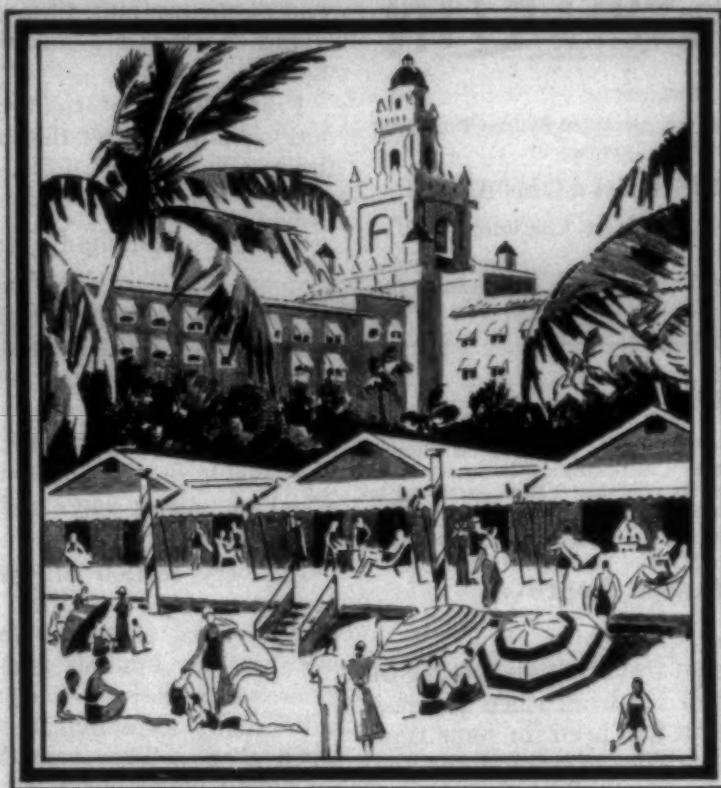
Textile Relations Board To Meet Dec. 27

Greenville, S. C.—The National Industrial Relations Board will hold an important meeting in Washington on Wednesday, December 27th, to review many matters with reference to arbitration of differences between textile officials and mill operatives in the country and will name the successor to Earle R. Britton as a member of the South Carolina State Board, Bennett E. Geer, National Board member, announced.

Mr. Geer said that the board was studying the field for a successor to Mr. Britton. He did not indicate what men are being considered, but said that some man prominent with the labor organization or familiar with its work would probably be chosen. Major George Berry, of Tennessee, representing labor on the National Board, is expected to recommend some man.

Mr. Geer said that several important matters relative to ironing out disputes will be taken up. Among the matters is expected to be a final disposition of recent trouble in Horse Creek Valley mills.

AMERICA'S SMARTEST WINTER RESORT



Because it values the enviable position it enjoys in the play life of those who cherish a taste for good living and have the means to indulge it . . . because it appreciates that a keen sense of values is invariably the companion of good taste . . . the Roney Plaza has declined to permit

the bright outlook for better times to influence its tariff schedule. Rates this year at the Roney remain the same, while many physical improvements have been made to enhance the high standards of guest comfort, extraordinary service and brilliant social life which have made it famous.

Open from November 15th to May 1st. For literature, information and reservations write or wire direct to the hotel or see your travel agent.

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M I A M I B E A C H F L O R I D A

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
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D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

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Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Market Outlook Improves

A very welcome relief from the slow buying of cotton goods was noted last week when business was much better than it had been for some time past. There were large sales of print cloths and some other gray goods constructions for the first quarter of next year. Fine goods were better and the yarn market showed improvement.

It is evident now that some of the factors that have been holding back business are being eliminated. Buyers show more confidence in placing forward business than in weeks. Plans for controlled production next year are having an effect on the market. Fear of the monetary policies of the Administration are being dissipated. General business is improving. Retail trade is much better, reports of holiday buying from various sections of the country showing the best business in several years.

Business seems less concerned with criticism of the NRA and in most quarters it is being admitted that in spite of much criticism, the fact remains that purchasing power is steadily increasing. The large amount of money being spent in various relief measures of the recovery program is beginning to find its way into business in increasing amount.

One of the most interesting items in the market news is the report that government agencies will soon be in the market for immense supplies of textiles of various kinds. The size of the orders mentioned in these reports is immensely interesting. For instance, the purchase of 1,980,000 blankets, and 11,800,000 yards of sheeting are said to be pending. In addition, millions

of yards of denims and other work clothing fabrics are said to be needed. If this business develops on anything like so large a scale it is bound to prove a tremendous stimulant to the market.

From all the information we can gather, the outlook is far better than it has been in a long time.

Somebody Must Pay

Government funds are being thrown to the winds with a spirit of extravagance and wastefulness such as has never prevailed in the history of the world.

Federal funds are being dished out for every conceivable project, in fact, the public is being asked to suggest ways and means for spending still more money.

In every section of the South negroes are leaving farms where they had regular employment with pay enough to provide food and clothing for their families and are flocking to the cities, where they get 45 cents per hour for doing indifferently something that nobody cares very much about. They work lazily and shiftlessly for thirty hours per week and occupy the remainder of their time with the galloping cubes of "seven-eleven" fame. White men are offered jobs but refuse because their families are getting enough "relief money" to feed them and they are able to keep the rent collector away with a cry of poverty.

Hundreds of thousands of husky boys 14 to 16 years of age, and quite a few girls of the same ages, having been denied employment under codes, are riding the rails and becoming tramps and criminals. At certain places they are fed with Government funds and continue on their way, they know not where.

For them honest work is taboo and youth can not sit idle and twiddle its thumbs.

From the days of our early pioneers the American idea was that a man should earn his living, but now we are instilling into the minds of the people, of this country, the idea that the Government owes every man a living and that there is no need to work.

We are crushing the ideals upon which America has grown great and laying the foundation for much trouble in the future.

We are piling up a great indebtedness which sometime must be paid.

Giving relief to those who are actually in distress is one thing, but to scatter the money of the people to the winds is quite another.

Better Profits

As we near the end of 1933, it appears that profits for this year will be better than have been generally realized.

Swift & Co. report for the fiscal year ended October 28, 1933, net income of \$10,149,582. In the previous fiscal year the company had net loss of \$5,337,789. The report shows income from operations of \$21,093,392 before depreciation and interest, compared with \$5,379,647 in the year ended October 29, 1932.

All business needs is confidence and if there are many statements such as the above, a spirit of confidence will sweep the country.

1934 Cotton

There seems to be grounds for believing that the Government will succeed in its plans to reduce the 1934 cotton acreage to 25,000,000 or less.

In spite of the record yield of this year and the large yield of last year, we know that a normal yield is about 152 pounds of lint per acre.

With an acreage of 25,000,000 and an average lint yield of 152 pounds per acre, the 1934 cotton crop would be less than 8,000,000 bales.

There is, of course, the possibility of a season of bad weather which will reduce the yield per acre still lower and next year the market will be very sensitive to spells of bad weather.

The world's consumption of American cotton is steadily climbing and with the reduced value of the dollar it seems to us inevitable that there should be very heavy purchases of American cotton by spinners throughout the world.

The cotton markets "backs and fills" day after day, being pegged at 10 cents by the fact that the Government will loan that amount to farmers, but when a 25,000,000 acreage comes more certain, we believe that there will be a sharp upturn.

Service Medals

J. W. Arrington, president of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., has recently awarded medals and pins to those of his employees who have records of 10, 15 and 20 years service.

Gold medals were awarded those who have service records of 20 years or more, and gold pins were given those with records of 10 and 15 years, different designs being given to the two groups.

Figures compiled by Mr. Arrington show that 30 per cent of the employees of the Union Bleachery have service records of 10 years or

longer. Divided into groups of 10 years or longer, they are as follows: Eight have been with the company for 25 years or longer; 10 have been with the company for 20 years or longer; 13 have service records of 15 years or longer; and 54 have been with the company for more than 10 and less than 15 years.

It speaks well for the management of any establishment when so many of its employees have such records of service.

Railroad Tires of New Bedford Fabric

One description of the new modernized train just placed on exhibition at the Century of Progress Exposition says the train has pneumatic tire made of rayon, but tire fabric manufacturers here scout the idea of substituting rayon for cotton in the tire fabric. They think a great deal of perfecting work will have to be done on rayon before such a thing will be possible. Cotton is still the most practical, they say, for tire fabric.

Most of the railroad train tires so far manufactured and in current use are made of cotton and most of them have been manufactured in the tire fabric mills of New Bedford.

The railroad field is believed to have tremendous possibilities as a market for pneumatic tires, once the movement gets under way. And at least two New Bedford tire fabric plants are likely to benefit most of all from the increased business.—*New Bedford Standard*.

Selvage

When weavers several centuries ago began making cloth with an edge that would not ravel and needed no hemming, it was called "Selvage" from Middle Dutch "Selfegge" (self-edged).—From "How It Began," by Paul F. Berdanier.

Christmas Greetings

The season of good cheer, happinesses and renewed friendship is again with us. Since that memorable night when the Star of Bethlehem shone forth with a message of new hope for all mankind, millions of words have been written to commemorate the event.

Of all the messages that have rung down through the years we still find none that is more expressive nor more appropriate than the age-old greeting you have been hearing all your life.

So to all our friends, everywhere, we send this simple and old-timey wish:

"Merry Christmas to You."



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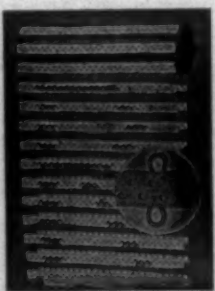
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**THE
IMPROVED EYE**

We also Manufacture

**Dobby Loom Cords
and Pegs**

Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury, Mass.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

BERRYVILLE, VA.—The Berryville Silk Mills, Inc., by virtue of a supplemental certificate of incorporation secured from the State Corporation Commission, reduces its minimum authorized capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Plans for the opening of a 20,000 clothing manufacturing company here were revealed in a communication to city council from the Palmetto Clothing Manufacturers, Inc. The factory is expected to begin operations shortly after January 1st.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—For the accommodation of the operatives of the Shelbyville Mills, which were recently purchased by the United States Rubber Company, it is said here that J. R. Musgrove, of this city, will at an early date construct about twenty-five dwellings. It is also understood that a number of other citizens here are contemplating the construction of a number of other houses which will be used by the operatives of these mills.

GRANITE FALLS, S. C.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Granite Hosiery Mill at Granite Falls.

The loss was estimated at \$40,000 by the owner, W. E. Poovey. The blaze spread to the Granite Novelty Company, owned by John Warlick and Thad Wilson, handkerchief manufacturers, resulting in a \$10,000 loss. The Granite Hosiery Mill was equipped with 60 automatic machines, and employed 33 persons.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Reorganization of Equinox Mill, of this city, along the same general lines as carried out with Gluck Mill some months ago, is now in progress. Several weeks ago a meeting of stockholders was held and preliminary steps toward reorganization were taken at that time, and it is thought that this will be completed at a meeting to be held in January.

It is understood that under the plan the stock will be transferred to a central holding company which will operate a large chain of mills. The object in the move is to give the group more diversified products.

The Equinox Mill has for the past several years manufactured awnings and ducks. It was stated the transfer of stock will not affect the local management or the policy of the mill.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Compromise reached Friday in Federal Court during trial of the \$234,900 breach of contract suit of Anderson, Clayton & Co. against Pickett Cotton Mills, awarded the plaintiff recovery of \$37,500, payable over a period of several years.

The case before the court involved solely the question of whether the agreement between the litigants was a wagering contract. Recovery of \$234,000 was sought by the plaintiffs for the alleged breach of contract by defendant in connection with trading in cotton.

A schedule of installment payments, beginning August, 1934, is provided by the compromise, which further specifies that the full amount of the judgment shall be due in the event of default of 90 days or more in an installment. The judgment also constitutes a lien on the real estate, buildings and machinery of the defendant mills, subject only to the present outstanding liens. Each side to the litigation is taxed half the court costs.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Dillon-Vitt Underwear Company, whose plant was destroyed by fire in Statesville about a month ago, has acquired the old Moffitt Underwear Company factory on North Main street and will commence extensive operations as soon as the plant can be reconditioned, it was announced. A skeleton force is already at work. The plant will use about 300 persons, it was said.

Jack Dillon, president and general manager of the company, is in Statesville winding up affairs there but expects to be in High Point shortly. C. E. Bogle, company superintendent, is already on the ground.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Easley Cotton Mills at Easley will be reorganized and refinanced under plans described as for the best interest of all, which were approved at a meeting of the preferred stockholders here. The directors formulated the plan at a meeting October 26th, details were not divulged.

The Easley Mills have virtually the same officers as the Woodside Cotton Mills here with units in several nearby places. Announcement of the reorganization was made by E. M. Johnston, president of Woodside. The Easley Mills capital is \$1,800,000 and 37,744 spindles are in place along with 1,020 looms.

THOMASTON, GA.—The Goodrich Rubber Company has started construction of 35,000 spindle textile mill here that will employ 500 persons. It will be known as unit "B" of the Martha Mills, which manufacture fabric for automobile tires.

Authority for the work under the textile code was received from Washington and ground was broken immediately. The machinery for the plant will be transferred here from the Nashawena Mill in Massachusetts.

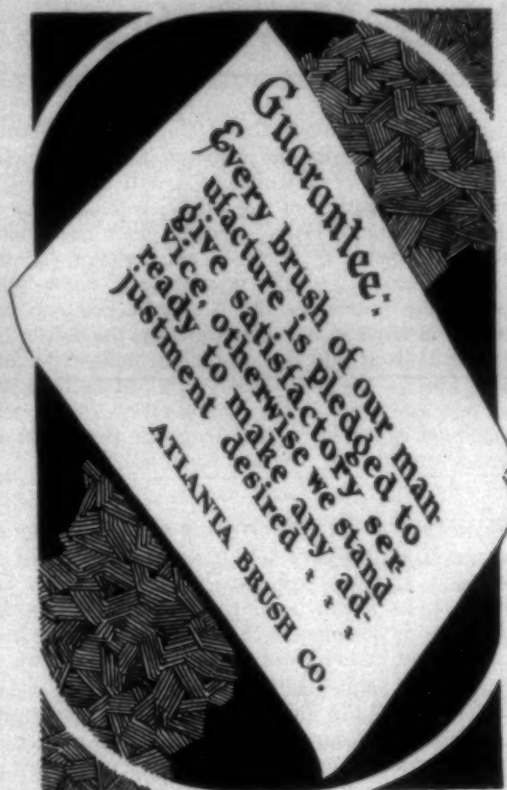
A certificate was granted Saturday by NRA to Martha Mills, Inc., permitting installation of additional spinning spindles.

Under the cotton code no new installation of machinery may be made without authorization from the code authority and NRA, and this was the first certificate so issued.

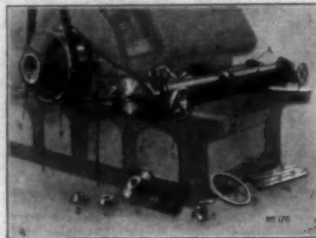
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Although decisions in several important manufacturing plants in greater Greenville are still pending, indications now are that nearly all cotton textile plants in the area will be closed down for the week beginning December 25th, a survey revealed.

The mills probably will shut down at their usual time, December 22nd, and will remain closed to January 1st. T. M. Marchant, president of Victor-Monaghan Mills and of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said curtailment toward the end of the year to give a chance to catch up on orders might save more drastic curtailment early next year.

Woodside Mills, Victor-Monaghan and Poe Manufacturing Company indicated definitely that they would be closed the week including and just after Christmas. At both Southern and Union Bleacheries officials said that whether the mills would close at all would depend on orders. They pointed out that their plants were not dependent on the same conditions as others. Judson officials expected a decision, but neither Brandon or Dunean nor the American Spinning Company of the larger mills have considered the matter to any extent. Other smaller mills will close.



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"Highly pleased—repeat order. Have ground cards over 20 years old, now equal to cards 6-8 years old."
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250 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

DECATUR, ALA.—The old Conecticut Mills at Decatur, recently purchased from the Decatur Realty Company by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and which will be used in the manufacture of tire fabric, will be ready for operation by January 15th. Already labor has started, 200 men and women to be given employment. Cotton has been purchased and the warehouse is being filled. This will make four mills the Goodyear company will have within motor hauling distance from the Dixie Tire and Rubber Mills at Gadsden, Ala. The mills at Decatur have been idle for the past three years. More than fifty men are now employed in the rehabilitation of the mills. New machines are being added to those already in the mill.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the courthouse at Spartanburg on January 8, 1934, its entire holdings of stock of Riverdale Mills, Enoree, consisting of 4,764 shares of common stock and 5,126 shares of preferred stock of that company.

The successful bidder will be required to pay, according to terms outlined in an announcement by the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, 50 per cent of the purchase price in cash at the and place of the sale, 25 per cent of the purchase price one year from date of the sale at the Bankers Trust Company, 14 Wall street, New York City, and 25 per cent two years from date of sale at the Bankers Trust Company.

The seller will accept the purchaser's negotiable promissory notes bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date of sale for the deferred payments, such notes to be secured by a pledge of the purchased stock.

Washington, Dec. 8.—An increase of 77,000 bales in the 1933 cotton crop over the November 1st estimate was forecast in the December report of the Department of Agriculture.

It placed the total 1933 production at 13,177,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

This estimated crop is 1,489,000 bales, or about 10 per cent below the average for the 1928 to 1932 period, but is about 1.3 per cent above last year's production.

48-Hour Week for Carded Yarn Mills in January and February

(Continued from Page 7)

cash discount than 2 per cent discount for payment within 30 days, or 2 per cent discount up to the 10th proximo, as may be elected by the purchaser. All yarn, other than as hereinafter mentioned, shall be sold net weight. Not more than five days' grace shall be allowed in any discount period. All sales providing for settlement either in any medium other than cash or for longer periods of time than those above specified shall be absolutely net. On sales of ball warps, chain warps, warps on beams and similar put-ups such yarn shall be sold on the basis of calculated weight with 2 per cent tolerance. The foregoing stipulations in this clause apply only to domestic sales.

"8. In all sales effected by spinning mills, whether directly or through a selling agent, there shall be used a 'uniform form of contract,' after such form shall have been submitted to the Administrator by the code authority and received his approval.

"9. No provision herein shall apply in respect to orders placed before the effective date of these provisions which remain uncompleted on that date.

"10. Administration of these provisions 'Covering the Merchandising of Carded Cotton Yarn,' is entrusted to the 'Carded Yarn Sub-Committee,' constituted by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the latter committee, i.e., the code authority for the cotton textile industry."

GOVERNMENT ORDERS EXEMPT

The Administrator has approved of the exemption of productive machinery engaged in filling Government contracts from the December machine-hour limitation.

Attendance At Greensboro Meeting

(Continued from Page 9)

- Whitt, F. O., Overseer Carding, Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.
- Wright, C. O., Knitting, Thomas Mills, Inc., High Point, N. C.
- Wilson, J. R., Supt., Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.
- Wright, Roy, Sec. Hand Spinning, Con. Tex. Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
- York, J. O., Weaving, Randolph Mfg. Co., Franklinville, N. C.
- Younger, C. L., Sec. Carding, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.
- Yow, G. J., Second Hand Spinning, Mineola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

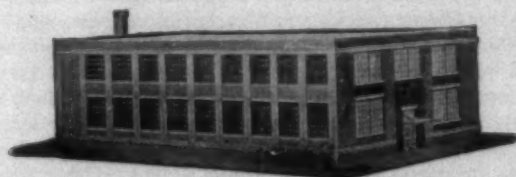
LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.
215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



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Cotton Consumption Lower

Washington. — Cotton consumed during November was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 475,368 bales of lint and 59,111 bales of linters, compared with 503,873 and 66,838 in October this year and 502,434 and 56,963 in November last year.

Cotton on hand November 30th was reported as follows:

Held in consuming establishments 1,573,744 bales of lint and 265,620 of linters, compared with 1,361,190 and 267,880 on October 31st this year,

and 1,454,505 and 295,677 on November 30th last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 10,411,491 bales of lint and 37,706 of linters, compared with 9,474,342 and 36,018 on October 31st this year, and 10,693,717 and 66,595 on November 30th last year.

November imports totalled 13,136 bales, compared with 12,121 bales in October this year and 8,973 bales in November last year.

November exports totalled 915,304 bales of lint and 17,000 bales of linters, compared with 1,046,524 and 6,723 for October this year, and 1,012,-

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When used in the floor rinsing water will protect your employees from FLU, common COLDS and other germ diseases?

It will as well as deodorize all foul places without substituting another odor.

Used in Y. M. C. A.'s to prevent Athlete's foot.

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Charlotte, N. C.

Cincinnati, O.—Baltimore, Md.
Established 1904



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Leather Supplies
Prompt Deliveries

PHILADELPHIA
BELTING COMPANY

HIGH POINT, N. C.
E. J. Payne, Manager

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WILL BUY—Direct connected Unaflo
Engine and Generator for three phase,
60 cycle, 220 volt, alternating current of
187 to 200 h. w. capacity. Reply K & L
Panel Company, Statesville, N. C.

411 and 7,057 for November last year.

Cotton spindles active during November numbered 25,423,348 compared with 25,875,142 in October this year and 24,368,478 in November last year.

Cotton consumed in cotton growing States in November totalled 379,272 bales, compared with 405,157 in October this year and 420,263 in November last year.

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EXPORT

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Sales of cotton goods last week were much more active and total business was the largest for some weeks. The best business was in print cloths, where it was estimated that at least 20 million yards were sold. Prices moved up an eighth of a cent during the buying. Sales of carded broadcloths also ran to good figures and prices were stronger. Buyers appeared much more confident. The approach of a plan for controlled production was one of the reasons, although it is not expected that print cloths will curtail in January, as orders are said to be large enough to justify continued full time operations.

Reports here indicated that the Federal government agencies for relief are soon to be in the market for very large quantities of wide sheeting, blankets, garments and other goods. This buying is expected to prove a market stimulant to business. The improvement in general business and the reports from various parts of the country showing that holiday buying is more active than for several years was also a cheerful influence.

In fine goods, including rayons, the market strengthened again last week, with better interest evident. Sales of three or four of the popular constructions of lawns totalled close to 40,000 pieces, largely for quick delivery. The majority of mills were disinclined to sell ahead at current prices, which are generally conceded to be close to, or at cost. The principal lawn business was in the 40-inch, 76x72, 9.00 yard, at 7½ cents; in the 40-inch, 88x80, 8.50 yard, at 8½ cents, and in the 40-inch, 72x68, 9.50, at 7¼ cents. There were sizeable sales of carded piques, totalling between 20,000 and 25,000 pieces. The most active number was the 37-inch, 104x72, 3.80, at 11¼ cents. Further advances took place in second-hand quotations for rayon taffetas and the popular styles of synthetic yarn dress fabrics.

The outlook for further active business is considered good.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¾
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7¾
Brown sheetings, standard	9¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	15½
Dress ginghams	15
Standard prints	7
Staple ginghams	9



Cool-running Circle-D's



... the new Victor Traveler, can be run at higher spindle speeds without burning. This means higher production of better yarn.

Entirely new scientific design makes the excellent performance of Victor Circle-D's possible. Let us show you the facts. We'll furnish samples FREE.

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J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Conditions in the yarn market showed considerable improvement during the week. Buying was better, inquiry continued to increase and prices were firm and higher. The larger consumers were interested in supplies for the first quarter of the year, indications being that they have secured good orders for their own products. A number of spinners who had been quoting low prices withdrew their quotations and the whole price situation was regarded as more satisfactory. It is generally thought here that prices will move up and that the movement for curtailed production is going to mean a stronger market in every respect.

Consumers who have remained most active since early fall have drawn down their yarn supplies to a low point, it is asserted, as evidenced by current delivery specifications for January and beyond, against existing contracts. Having arranged to keep this yarn out of their year-end inventories, these customers thus early are making sure of future deliveries, yarn dealers point out. A higher price range is looked for, both for spot and future shipments of yarn.

Apparently, the sale yarn business has ahead of it at least a spurt of active buying, which seems likely to reach its peak during the latter part of January, market observers say, but which may carry into early spring, if present uncertainties surrounding the monetary situation are measurably dissipated during the forepart of the approaching session of Congress.

Distress selling of spot yarn has virtually disappeared lately and for deliveries in February and beyond, there is a tendency among spinners to ask at least a cent more per pound than was quoted earlier this month. Of unusual significance to yarn interests is the movement now beginning among customers, to fix definitely the dates of arrival, and the amounts of the yarn deliveries they will require in January.

Estimates, called conservative, indicate that approximately 5,000,000 pounds of carded and combed yarns were sold on contract, deliveries for December, some for December-January and others running through April.

Southern Single Warps			40s		
10s	25 1/2	—	40s ex	44	—
12s	26	—	50s	49	—
14s	26 1/2	—	60s	53	—
16s	27	—	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
18s	28	—	8s	26	—
20s	28	—	10s	27	—
22s	29	—	12s	28	—
24s	30	—	14s	29	—
26s	31	—	16s	30	—
28s	32	—	Carpet Yarns		
30s	33	—	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	22	—
30s ex	34	—	Colored stripes, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26	—
Southern Two-Fly Chain Warps			White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26	—
8s	26	—	Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
10s	26 1/2	—	8s, 1-ply	21	—
12s	27	—	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22	—
14s	28	—	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2	—
16s	29	—	12s, 2-ply	23	—
18s	30	—	14s, 2-ply	24	—
20s	31	—	16s, 2-ply	25 1/2	—
22s	32 1/2	—	20s, 2-ply	27 1/2	—
24s	34	—	30s, 2-ply	33	—
26s	34 1/2	—	36s, 2-ply	37	—
28s	36 1/2	—	Southern Frame Cones		
Southern Single Skeins			8s	25	—
8s	25	—	10s	25 1/2	—
10s	25 1/2	—	12s	26	—
12s	26	—	14s	26 1/2	—
14s	26 1/2	—	16s	27	—
16s	27	—	18s	27 1/2	—
18s	28	—	20s	28	—
20s	29	—	22s	28 1/2	—
22s	30	—	24s	29 1/2	—
24s	31	—	26s	30 1/2	—
26s	32 1/2	—	28s	31 1/2	—
28s	34	—	30s	33 1/2	—
30s	34 1/2	—			
Southern Two-Fly Skeins					
8s	26	—			
10s	26 1/2	—			
12s	27	—			
14s	27 1/2	—			
16s	28	—			
18s	29	—			
20s	30	—			
22s	31	—			
24s	32 1/2	—			
26s	34	—			
28s	34 1/2	—			

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



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SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adoff Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr.: Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, Route 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec. Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 21 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

The Belger Co., Watertown, Mass. Rep. for North and South Carolina, William Lee, Box 785, Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymgeour Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec. Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. Eyrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps.: Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 780, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep.: Wm. W. Moore, 180 Westminster Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 243 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr. So. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps.: L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 202 E. Prentiss Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apts., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps.: A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 413 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery 408 23rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps.: Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. S. C., Va., E. H. Gilham, 1060 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Ford & Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Dist. Office: 116 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Geo. W. Shearon, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. M. Oliver, Colonial Apt., Greensboro, N. C.; Geo. S. Webb, 408 S. Walker St., Columbia, S. C.; R. Stevens, Box 234, Greenville, S. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigon, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, E. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W.

F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., 20-boken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Frye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 315 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Kelth, P. O. Box 683, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylle, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchoir, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchoir, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1823, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Logemann Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Reps.: Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., and A. L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noofin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent);

Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morris Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery So. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 102 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Stgd. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R. Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearse Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Soluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Senoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Chas. H. Stone, Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Chemicals for Textile and Industrial Purposes.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C.; also stock room at 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., with B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr. Southern Salesmen: N. H. Thomas, Gastonia, N. C.; J. McD. McLeod, 80 Church St., Bishopville, S. C.; B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Carolina Mill Men Seek Better Staple

Washington.—Stewart W. Cramer, of North Carolina, and David Coker, of South Carolina, conferred with Secretary Wallace relative to efforts that are being made to improve the American grown staple.

While the conference was in progress Secretary Wallace called in some of the men of the department who have been making a study of ways and means of producing better grades of cotton, a matter of consequence to the Southern farmer, from the price angle, and also of importance in the efforts of the administration in making to sell more of the staple in foreign markets.

Orders for textiles are not being received in such numbers, and in such volume at the present time, and a further slowing down of production is possible. Already there has been a 25 per cent official cut in production,

and some of the mill owners are said to favor perhaps a 40 per cent reduction in spindle activity, until mill operators shall have been given an opportunity to get their bearings after the advent of the new year.

The silk people also plan to slow down. The National Recovery Administration announced that the hearing on the proposal of the silk textile code authority to reduce machine production in the industry by 25 per cent for 30 days, which was to be held December 21st, will be held Monday, December 18th, instead, in the Palm room of the Willard hotel.

Gossett Finds 1933 Good Year for Cotton Mills

Greenville, S. C.—James P. Gossett, well known textile executive and head of the Gossett chain of mills, declared here that "despite a buyers' strike, which has developed in recent weeks, 1933 will be the best year the Southern textile industry has enjoyed since 1929."

"It has been a good year for all connected with the textile industry. The stockholders are not the only ones who will benefit," Mr. Gossett said. "Thousands of employees are getting additional dollars in their pay envelopes each week, under the provisions of the NRA, for which the textile industry asked. In Greenville County alone, I am told, there are 1,300 textile workers with an average wage increase of \$5 per week. The employees are making more money than ever before, and the operators as a whole are having their best year in the last four."

"The NRA has accomplished much, and it cannot fail now. We must see that it continues to a successful conclusion, as I am convinced it will," he stated. Mr. Gossett said that the demand for cotton goods in recent weeks has been less, with the buyers apparently holding off from the market, but in spite of this the year will close successfully.

Rhyne Suit Compromised

Gastonia, N. C.—According to a statement made by David P. Dellinger, Cherryville, N. C., attorney, who with Matthew A. Stroup, also of Cherryville, represent the depositors, the suit instituted by a number of depositors of the Cherryville National Bank against the estate of the late Daniel E. Rhyne, textile executive and philanthropist, for \$115,998.37, has been compromised. The suit was based on an alleged guarantee of deposits by Mr. Rhyne, who was the biggest stockholder in the bank.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

BATH, S. C.

THE FINEST BUNCH OF OPERATIVES THAT WE'VE EVER FOUND HERE.

H. R. Harte, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., came here less than two years ago as superintendent. This Tar Heel boy knows his stuff, and in less than a year he was made general superintendent of all three of the Aiken Mills in the "Horse Creek Valley."

D. A. Purcell, another live wire, was promoted to superintendent, and is a young man of ability and very pleasing personality. He is calm, serene and confident—doesn't let strikes or rumors of strikes worry him, for he has loyal operatives—the best ever.

We've never found a more enthusiastic crowd, nor any more earnest and studiously inclined. Lots of young men are taking textile courses and preparing themselves for promotions.

C. E. Reames is overseer carding, with Lee Smith, second hand; G. W. Farmer, overseer spinning, and M. W. Evans, second hand; J. I. Laurens, overseer weaving, with Burl Holley and T. H. Sutton, second hands; J. R. Baker, overseer slashing and drawing-in; R. D. Dockins, overseer cloth room, and E. J. Wright, second hand; J. R. Garvin, overseer silk department.

THE LIVE WIRES, AS WE MET THEM

We will tell about these good people just as we signed them up on the dotted line. Please note what a big number of loom fixers read our paper.

J. I. Laurens, overseer weaving; F. G. Spearman, sample man; J. R. Baker, slashing and drawing-in; Burl Holley, second hand; W. H. Christian, overhauler; T. H. Sutton, second hand. Now watch the loom fixers march out—many of them taking textile courses.

W. F. Beard, Clarence Barker, H. C. O'Shields, L. H. Johnson, R. C. Fleming, H. E. Gray, Ossie McCutchen, W. W. Wall, R. M. Langley, H. I. Langley, Olon Weatherford, George Powell, Otto Whidden, James Jester, W. N. Scroggins, Paul Cannon, Elbert Puckett, J. H. Wix, R. C. Cannon, J. M. Weatherbee—all loom fixers and subscribers to The Bulletin, the only weekly textile journal in the South. We are proud of them. As a general rule, loom fixers are not interested in reading. We are finding a lot of them here lately, who are different, we are glad to say.

OTHER KEY MEN AND LEADERS

H. B. Tinsley, overseer carding, second shift, with Pink Williams, second hand; Tom Dean, section man; W. H. Holley, card grinder; H. D. Dickson, overseer spinning; W. M. Stevens, second hand; L. B. Brannon and E. T. York, section men in spinning; John Cobbs, spooler section; J. C. Sellers, second hand in spooling and warping, came near being killed by strikers as he was on his way

to work. He will carry the scars to his grave. W. M. Evans is second hand in spinning; R. L. Farmer, P. L. Cranford and Virgil Nabors, section men in spinning; H. C. Collins, Z. G. Gaskin, overhaulers in spinning; Noel Williamson, speeder section; W. M. McCravy, slubber man; Leroy Coker, on lappers; G. H. Nelson, second hand in weaving.

All the above take our paper. In fact, we have about 50 subscribers at Bath, which is proof that the operatives are high class. The undesirable have been weeded out, and the loyal workers are glad of it.

The only thing a strike is good for, is that it results in a clean-up. But since the NRA became effective, mill people have had no cause to organize. They are getting better pay than any union ever dared hope for, and are led into trouble by silver tongued orators who are living in luxury on dues collected from people who have been fooled into joining a union that is not needed.

LANGLEY, S. C.

MILL GOING NICELY, WITH PLENTY OF LOYAL HELP.

"It's easy enough to be pleasant,
When life goes along like a song,
But the man worth while
Is the man who can smile
When everything goes dead wrong."

There are lots of "worth mile" men in Horse Creek Valley—men tried and true; men who have stood with shoulders squared, clear-eyed and unafraid, ready to meet and grapple with problems and perplexities as they come—all honor to them.

Joe Cobb, young superintendent of Langley Plant of the Aiken Mills (worthy son of "Old Timer"), has won the genuine love and respect of all who work for him; he came out of the recent strike with the banner of victory flying. No time lost—though there were many anxious hours.

To complicate matters, Mrs. Cobb was in the hospital entertaining the stork. That bird, like "Time and the Tide," waits for no man—and doesn't even show any respect for "Kangaroo Paul's" labor union; in fact, bringing little "Gordon" Cobb on the scene at such a time, looked exactly like an act of defiance—for he may be like both his daddy and his granddad; if so, oh, boy! he'll be a fighter for the right, and the Horse Creek Valley disturbers may in the future have him to contend with.

Joe Cobb has many friends in the textile industry who are proud of him, and who are glad to welcome little Gordon from Babyland.

KEEPING RECORDS

J. L. Brannon, overseer carding, keeps a perfect record of everything in his department. In fact, "Old Timer" is the only one the writer has ever seen who has a more complete record—and his covers every department of the mill.

Mr. Brannon has a four-year record for every machine, separately, in his department. He knows the exact speed of each card and picker and has a record for every repair and the cost for each picker, card and frame. He knows the pounds of cotton used, the amount of waste, production and cost for every day, week and month for the four years. He never "guesses" but knows. He is an I. C. S. graduate in carding, spinning and weaving, and has no bad habits. Does not even smoke!

(Speaking of keeping records, W. A. Hunt, of Augusta, Ga., who has gone to Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C., as general overseer, is another who keeps careful tab on everything through methods he learned from "Old Timer.") Men who are thorough and who keep figures and facts for reference are the ones who are wanted for big jobs.

Mr. Brannon always takes interest in the young men who work for him; many of them are taking I. C. S. courses, and everyone of the following in his department, second hands and section men, are one hundred per cent for the Textile Bulletin:

J. C. Eddings and W. E. Steele, second hands; Vernon Rish, picker fixer; E. C. Goodwin, G. W. Phillips, M. B. Bowen and M. C. Smith, section men; H. T. Bowen, Ernest Timmerman, Ansley Tinsley and W. W. Hill, card grinders; Everett Marchant, working through; B. W. Baker, overhauler.

S. O. Clark is day overseer spinning, with B. W. Myers and Hood Lowe, second hands; J. L. Gleason, night spinner; A. L. Buck, day overseer slashing, spooling and warping, and A. F. Carter, night overseer.

B. K. Gunter is overseer weaving; S. L. Cooper, Allan Coleman, J. F. Steevens, O. C. Wood, Jesse Timmerman, George Sullivan, J. A. Timmerman, L. W. Lambert, loom fixers who read the Textile Bulletin. Dan Smith, second hand in drawing and tying-in.

L. E. Jones is overseer weaving, second shift, A. M. Hooper and J. H. York, second hands; L. A. Jones and H. H. Howlen are second hands on first shift.

E. F. Stevens, overseer cloth room, has a charming wife, who checks cloth and otherwise assists in the cloth room. Some of these days we are going to accept her invitation to lunch.

OTHER ITEMS

Here is a good joke on Messrs. Brannon and his second hand, Mr. Steele: A man, down and out, unshaven and unshorn, got a job, went to work, and after "pay day," came in nicely groomed, and nobody knew him. He stood around on the spare floor till Mr. Steele asked him what he wanted. "I want to get to work," he replied. "What do you do? Who hired you? Where's your employment card?" Mr. Steele asked, and finally put him on speeders, then called Mr. Brannon to take a look at the man.

"I never hired him—I've never seen him before!" Mr. Brannon declared. Further investigation cleared the matter up, however.

WITH THE BRANNONS

"Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" were dinner guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brannon, one night, and truly enjoyed it. Little Maurice, aged 3, and Don, aged 2, are truly beautiful children, and perfect pictures of health.

NEW COMMUNITY HOUSES

A nice community house is to be built at each of the

three mills, Langley, Bath and Clearwater, the labor to be supplied by the R. F. C., we were told.

The mills are painting and primping up considerably in compliment to Christmas and these expected new buildings and employees are rejoicing over their good fortune. Paint is a wonderful renovator and improvement, either on walls or on women—only sometimes the women try to use it all up at once, and spoil the effect.

CLEARWATER, S. C.

THE MILL NEAREST THE GEORGIA LINE.

L. M. Manley, superintendent, is the son of Superintendent Manley, of Anderson Cotton Mill, Anderson, S. C.

J. L. Asbell is overseer carding; Floyd Aiken, second hand; D. S. Carpenter, one of the live-wires.

C. L. Busbee, overseer spinning; Eugene Blackwell, Ben Napper and Bill Holtsouser, section men; R. W. Rearden, overseer weaving; Tom Wilson, Ed Dowdy and J. O. Rhoden, second hands.

Sim Corley is overseer the cloth room and C. H. Mathews, second hand in cloth room.

There are some lovely girls in the cloth room—in fact, there are lots of them in the Aiken Mills, and some as fine looking young men as can be found anywhere.

We've got to go back down that way again soon, for we did not near finish our work in that section.

"I DON'T CARE"

Is it true of me and you
That we don't care?
It is said in reckless fashion everywhere.
Do I realize my condition?
I'm not far from real perdition!
When "I don't care."

All that's best is lost when "I don't care."
Every tear has turned to frost, when "I don't care."
Cold and hungry is my soul,
Aim at nothing, have no goal, when "I don't care."

Love of home, of others ends, when "I don't care."
I'm a brute, and dissolute, when "I don't care."
All that's fine, that's brave and true,
Has ended then in me and you
When we "don't care."

It's a falsehood and a lie, this "I don't care."
Not a thinking human being that would dare
Face the devils that would spring
To our throat and help us sing
"I don't care."

—Oakley Selleck.

Miss Gush—I just adore caviar, don't you?
Mr. Green—I never heard him except on the radio.

Dingbat—What's the matter? Finances bothering you again?

Wombat—Yes. I owe Smithers \$5 and today I've got it, and he knows I've got it, and he knows I know he knows I've got it. I'm up a stump.

Mother—Bobby, it's time for you to get ready for school. Have you washed your ears?

Bobby—I washed the one that's on the side next to where the teacher sits.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Position as overseer finishing. Have had several years' experience on all grades of goods manufactured in the South. Thoroughly understand all makes of finishing machinery. Sober and good manager of help. Can furnish good references. H. E. M., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—One open feed water heater, 800 to 1200 BHP. Must be in good condition. M. S., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Fifteen years' experience on Jacquards and fancy dobby, silk, rayon and cotton. Can furnish reference. Address L. T. O., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer weaving; 12 years' experience; 38 years of age, married and strictly sober. High school education, and completed textile course through entire mill. Can furnish references. G. H. C., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer, assistant superintendent or superintendent of fancy weaving, Dobby and Jacquard work a specialty. Able to take full charge of warping, beaming, drawing-in, weaving and finishing. Can furnish good Southern reference. "H. E." care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as master mechanic; steam or electric power; 14 years' experience with one mill. 40 years of age, married. Can furnish good references. H. C. C., care Textile Bulletin.

REMNANTS, MILL ENDS

Always in the Market for Mill Ends, Job Lots, in Piece Goods, Hosiery, Pants, Gloves or what you may have.

HARRY SUNSHINE

199 Pryor St., S. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON MILL

For Sale at 10% of Cost

5500 Spindles
260 Looms
360 H.P. New Diesel Engine
Brick Buildings
Good Tenant Houses
Low Taxes—Good Location

A Bargain
For further information communicate G. P. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer of cotton or rayon weaving, slashing, drawing or cloth room—separately or collectively. Have had experience on all kinds of machinery, and coarse and fine yarns. Three years' experience making surveys of all these departments. Can furnish the best of references. Open for engagement at once. L. A. G., care Textile Bulletin.

Issue Executive Order On Tire Fabric Output

The executive orders denying the tire fabric industry permission to continue operations on a three-shift basis is as follows:

"A code of fair competition for the cotton industry has been heretofore approved by me on certain terms and conditions. In accordance with the provisions of further executive orders culminating in an executive order, dated November 27, 1933, hearings have been granted by the Administrator to certain persons directly affected by the said code who have claimed that applications thereof have been unjust to them and have applied for an exemption therefrom with reference to the limitation of the use of productive machinery as applied to the production of tire yarns or fabric for rubber tires. The application of said code with reference to said limitation has been stayed pending a determination by me of the issues raised.

"It appearing to me on the basis of the showing made at the hearings granted the applicants above mentioned, as set forth in the report thereon rendered to me by the Administrator, which is hereby adopted and approved, that no case of injustice and extreme hardship requiring special treatment has been made out by the above applicants.

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority and discretion vested in me under Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act approved June 16, 1933, and otherwise, do order that the application for exemption above described be and it is hereby denied, and that said stay shall be terminated and the provisions of said code with reference to the limitation of the use of productive machinery as applied to the production of tire yarns or fabrics for rubber tires shall be in full force and effect from and after December 11, 1933."

New LOW FARES between all stations on the Southern Railway System



1½¢



3¢



2¢



2½¢

ONE WAY FARES

ONE and ONE-HALF CENTS PER MILE
for one way tickets good in COACHES

THREE CENTS PER MILE for one way
tickets good in sleeping and parlor cars
--- NO SURCHARGE ---

ROUND TRIP FARES

*TWO CENTS PER MILE for each mile
traveled for Round Trip Tickets, with
15-day limit
--- NO SURCHARGE ---

*TWO and ONE-HALF CENTS PER MILE
for each mile traveled for Round Trip
Tickets, with 30-day limit.
--- NO SURCHARGE ---

* Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars.

TRAVEL BY TRAIN!

Comfortable, Economical, Safe

Consult Passenger Traffic Representatives and
Ticket Agents for full information.

FRANK L. JENKINS, Passenger Traffic Mgr.,
Washington, D. C.

**SOUTHERN
RAILWAY SYSTEM**





*"Give me new rings and I'll
give you Greater Production
per Spindle Hour!"*

"I repeat, the ring-and-traveler combination is the 'bottle-neck' in spinning and twisting. We could easily run our frames faster, provided our rings would stand it. But these old ones won't. Give me new Diamond Finish rings. With their high polish I can start them at our present speeds and in a few days I can increase speed and consequent production very considerably. The better quality of yarn we'll get will be velvet!"

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

A Good thing to Remember



That Thirty-Two years of Experience enables us to render
SERVICE to the Textile Industry that cannot be duplicated
in the

**Repairing, Overhauling, Dismantling and
Erecting of Cotton Mill Machinery**

We solicit your inquiries

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.
Charlotte, N. C.

*Manufacturers, Overhaulers, Repairers, and Erectors of
Cotton Mill Machinery*

P. S. MONTY,

Vice-Pres. and Sec.



**FOR
CHEAPER STEAM**

Economical generation of steam can be secured only by the correct application of metering, controlling, and regulating equipment. Bailey engineers will gladly help you obtain the most suitable selection for your boiler plant. Write for literature on any of these widely known Bailey products.

Boiler Meters
Multi-Pointer Gages
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1063 Ivanhoe Rd., Cleveland, O

STARCHES

Why
**TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS
CONTINUE TO USE . . .**

THIN BOILING STARCHES

Eagle One Star
Foxhead Eagle Two Star
Eagle Three Star
Eagle Four Star

THICK BOILING STARCHES

Globe Pearl Buffalo
C. P. Special Famous N.
Hawkeye Peerless

DEXTRINS

White Dark Canary
Canary British Gum

WARP sizing as well as printing, dyeing and finishing processes offer many problems in the use of starches, dextrins and gums. The selection of the proper products is of great importance. Listed above are products available for the purposes and conditions of exacting textile manufacturers.

These starches, dextrins and gums are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are attested by the constantly increasing number of users who are getting satisfactory results.

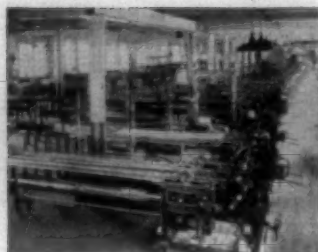
IMPORTANT—Our research department will be glad to furnish additional information regarding the types and uses of these and other products as applied to the special needs of the Textile Industry. Write to—



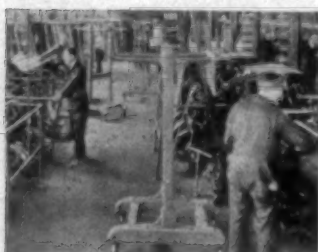
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
17 Battery Place, New York City

DEXTRINS AND GUMS

Are We too Extravagant in Making Chafeless Cord?



Batteries of high speed knitting machines
—to expedite delivery



Varnish machines which apply five coats
uniformly, thoroughly



Seasoned harness shafts of all dimensions
—kept to fill rush orders.

Here are some of the things we do. Would you have us cut them out?

We have always spent money freely to improve our cotton harness, and in making Chafeless Cord we add many little details which we consider important. Some say we are extravagant—that these little details which add to the cost could be eliminated.

Tell us frankly, would you have any of them reduced?

Despite three extra qualities and the painstaking detail, Chafeless Cord costs no more than ordinary cotton harness. That is due, in part, to the fact that Chafeless Cord is the fastest selling cotton harness made. These costs are divided over such a large quantity that the actual added cost per set is infinitesimal. The result is that you get more for your money when you get Chafeless Cord. Read about these extras.

UNIQUE PROCESS

We use only select, *long staple* twine in Chafeless Cord—and treat it with a special preparation that lays the tiny lint fibres evenly, flat and parallel. Thus the unvarnished twine is given a peculiar sheen, almost silk-smooth—a sheen that takes the varnish in glass-smooth, evenly distributed coats.

Next a precision machine applies 5 coats of varnish, absolutely uniform in thickness. There can be no unevenness, no varnish lumps, no roughness to chafe the warp ends. Old hand methods could never approach the accuracy and precision of this machine. It gives smoothness impossible by less modern methods—a smoothness that lets the ends pass through soft and full to build up vastly improved cover in your goods.

NEW FLEXIBILITY AND MULTIPLIED LIFE

In addition, this process adds flexibility. We have developed a special varnish for Chafeless Cord. It is "cut" or mixed with *pure* turpentine. That prevents the harness cracking and breaking. Yet it makes remarkable flexibility in the loom.

Here is a possibility to save, by using inferior substitutes. But we know that *pure* turpentine adds the flexibility that you need—eliminates the cracks, whose sharp edges catch small slugs and knots that break the end and stop the loom. You would not have us economize here.

HUMIDITY PROOF

With these improvements we add remarkable life to harness. After the five coats of varnish are applied each coat is Slow Baked in closed dryers at 175 degrees. Each set is thus baked a total of 2 days and 2 nights—which adds durability. The finish resists wearing at the eyes almost indefinitely, and in a way that no other harness can.

Then to the finished harness we add an over-

dressing that is humidity proof; a dressing that is impervious to the moisture of the weave room. This process alone has added many years to the life of cotton harness.

All of these little extras—*selected* twine; special preparation for laying fibres flat; five (5) coats of good varnish and pure turpentine; careful Slow Baking that adds durability; humidity-proof overdressing that adds longer life—all of these cost money. But remember they are divided by thousands of beers per year. They make the cost per harness trifling.

SPEEDIER DELIVERY

You will notice along the side some pictures of Emmons High Speed Equipment—the most extensive and advanced equipment in the industry. This enables us to reduce ordinary production time as much as 45%, if you require it.

No hand methods can compete either in accuracy and quality or in speed of delivery with this Emmons equipment.

THE UTMOST IN VALUE

Our object has been to give you the utmost in harness value; to give you exactly *what* you wanted, *when* you needed it. You will find this true if you make comparisons. In many ways you will discover that Chafeless Cord excels ordinary cotton harness.

That is the reason Chafeless Cord is one of the fastest selling cotton harnesses today. And we have provided the facilities to meet the demand.

We spend money freely—for materials, for craftsmanship, for inspection, for high speed precision machinery. But in our quantity production we still bring costs down to bottom.

That is the reason we believe that Chafeless Cord represents the best value in cotton harness today. Let Performance prove its value to you. Decide now that your next order for cotton harness will be Chafeless Cord.

Chafeless Cord

gives these

PERFORMANCE ADVANTAGES

1. Maintained Quality Production
2. More Continuous Loom Operation
3. Increased Weaving Efficiency
4. Lower Repair and Renewal Costs

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.
LAWRENCE, MASS.